Nippon Times

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Control by State Of Shinto Religion Ordered Abolished

Directive Issued by MacArthur Frees Japanese From Compulsory Belief

Ending of Japanese Government sponsorship and financial support of State Shinto, a religion "manufactured" by ultra-nationalists and warlords to promote Japan's abortive attempt at world domination, was ordered on Sunday by General Douglas MacArthur.

The directive reaches into almost every home in Japan and affects almost every individual Japanese, freeing him from 75 years of moral and financial enslavement to an ideology which led him into war, defeat, suffering and privation.

Elimination of Government control, together with other measures embodied in the directive, have the effect of abolishing State Shinto.

The directive requires removal of all forms of Shinto from public schools; forbids any state or official participation in Shinto rites, and frees all Japanese from any compulsion to believe in, or profess to believe in, Shinto.

At the same time it places all forms of Shinto that contain no nationalistic or militaristic elements on an equal legal basis with all other forms of religion.

State Shintoism Abolished

TOKYO, (AP) December 16.—General Douglas MacArthur in effect ordered State Shintoism abolished in Japan today to destroy a religious ideology which he asserted led the country into war—and defeat.

With the expressed aim of freeing the people from "direct or indirect compulsion," to believe in "manufactured" religion, an Allied directive laid down a program of broad revision calling for:

Withdrawal of all government control and support of State Shinto—"Way of the Gods."

Purging of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology from the doctrine of the cult which preaches ancestor worship and deifies the Emperor.

Removal of Shinto teachings from schools.

Banning of all God shelves—(Kamidana) before which Shintoists pray and all other symbols of State Shinto from publicly supported institutions.

Allied officers emphasized that today's action, carrying out a policy announced recently by the U. S. State Department, does not affect sect Shinto which in 1941 had an estimated 17,000,000 adherents. Nor is it an attempt, they said, to dictate religious beliefs of any kind to the Japanese.

The entire 70,000,000 population are considered members of State Shinto including 45,000,000 Buddhists and 315,000 Christians.

Brigadier General Ken R. Dyke who termed the development of State Shinto "a masterly job of promotion," said General MacArthur's order liberates the people from compulsory support of an ideology "which has contributed to their war guilt, defeat, suffering, privation and the present deplorable condition."

Dyke, chief of the Information and Education Section which drafted terms of new religious freedom, added in a statement for the Japanese press that all creeds, religions and faiths are placed upon exactly the same legal basis. "Shinto shrines that have a real religious following," he said, "will be able to exist on voluntary contributions."

Navy Lieutenant William K. Bunce, a former professor of Oriental history who prepared the text of the directive, expressed belief at a press conference that the action in divorcing state Shinto from Government control would cause its influence to wane.

Dyke indicated additional measures are planned to fashion state Shinto into purely a religion with no effort to interfere with the basic dogma of nature and ancestor worship. Asked whether steps affecting the Japanese conception of the Emperor's divinity are contemplated, he said he could not answer the question at this time.

He said he saw no reason why the Emperor could not continue to worship at the Grand Shrines of Ise to which the Japanese Ruler journeyed recently to report the end of the war to his ancestors. Declaring the Emperor has the privileges of a private citizen, he said his worshipping was a religious function to which he should have full freedom.

Still Spiritual Head

"The Emperor is still the spiritual head of Japan," said Dyke.

However, in the future the Emperor can not be accompanied by state officials in appearing at Ise or other shrines.

Under the banning of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology which must be abolished are the

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Japan Only Able to Pay $1 Billion in Reparations, Declares Envoy Pauley

Kyodo-USIS

LOS ANGELES, December 15.—Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, chief of the U.S. reparations mission to Japan, told a press conference here en route from Tokyo to Washington that America's share in reparations from Japan will probably amount to less than one per cent of the cost of the Pacific war to the United States. Pauley said, "Of the $300,000,000,000 war cost to the United States, approximately $100,000,000,000 is applicable to Japan. Japan will be able to repay only a mere drop in the bucket—less than $1,000,000,000." He declared that the early industrial development of other Far Eastern nations would be the best guarantee that Japan never again would dare to start a war of aggression. He stated Japan's machine tools and industrial plants will probably be given to China and the Philippines as reparations.

Indonesians Massing To Fight Britishers

Native Forces, Arms Reported Being Rushed to Tjikampek To Make Stand

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 14.—Indonesian forces were today reported massing at Tjikampek, 70 miles east of Batavia, for a stand against the British.

Aneta said that considerable quantities of arms were transported from Bandoeng to Tjikampek, an important rail junction, and that reinforcements had been arriving there recently from various parts of Java.

The British announced that the chief of the Indonesian peace preservation corps, which is a uniformed force of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, recommended "full military action" of necessary against the extremist forces in Java.

At the same time the British press statement said that disorders were increasing in the northwestern sector of Bandoeng where sporadic fighting has been in progress for several weeks.

Despite continued outbreaks of violence, the statement said, "there is more evidence of positive action by the Indonesian peace preservation corps in cooperating with the British authorities."

NEW PRIVY COUNCIL HEAD

Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki Installed in Office Saturday

Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, one-time Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor, president of the Privy Council and Premier of the last wartime Cabinet, was appointed new President of the Privy Council on Saturday, succeeding Baron Dr. Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma. Baron Hiranuma tendered his resignation as head of the Privy Council after he was named a war criminal suspect.

Admiral Suzuki was formally installed in his new office at an investiture ceremony held at the presence of His Majesty attended by Premier Shidehara.

Urge Independent Air Force

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The creation of an independent air force was proposed today, in a legislation jointly introduced in the House by Carl Vinson, Georgia Democrat and Chairman of the Naval Committee, and Andrew May, Kentucky Democrat and chairman of the Military Committee. They said that "this is our answer to the unification proposals."

DIET TODAY

The House of Peers will open its plenary session at 10 a.m. The committees on the labor union law and the agricultural land system reform bill will meet at the same time. At the House of Representatives, the plenary session will be opened at 1 p.m., and questions on cultural institutions will be made by Shunji Kojima, Independent. It is also expected that motions on the expansion of social education, the paper supply to newspapers and magazines, and the question of the restoration of the air raid damage areas and the stabilization of the livelihood of the war sufferers will be submitted to the House. The Lower House committee on the Potsdam Proclamation will meet at 10 a.m. when Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida is scheduled to explain matters.

New Break-Down Reported in Talks At Chiang Capital

Nationalists Statement Admits 'Deterioration'—Accuses Reds of Violation

Kyodo-USIS

CHUNGKING, December 15.—Press dispatches reported last night that negotiations have broken down between the Chinese Central Government and the Communists. Dispatches quoted a 2,000-word statement issued by the Central Government as admitting "deterioration" in relations between the two factions. The statement accused the Communists of violating the previous agreement reached by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Communist leader Mao Tze-tung.

Peace Parley Next Week

By SPENCER MOOSA

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 15.—Unless further delays occure the long-deffered peace parleys scheduled to be held in Chungking should get underway sometime next week when the all-party and non-partisan political consultative council finally assembles.

One of immediate tasks of the council will be to arrange for a truce in the current civil strife which despite the past forebodings has never assumed proportions of all-out civil war.

The Nationalists, observers here believe, are likely to reiterate their previous demands for the withdrawal of the Communist forces to distance of 10 kilometers from either side of the railroads while the Communists most probably will insist as they have done in the past on firstly, similar withdrawal by the Nationalist Forces and secondly, the Communist approval of any movements of the National forces along the rail lines.

An important question, before the council gets down to business, will be to settle the voting procedure and it is possible that early snags might be struck as neither the Nationalists nor the Communists would like to be in a position where they could be overruled on any of the major issues at stake.

The council as constituted will consist of 8 members of the Kuomintang, 7 of Chinese Communist Party, 9 of the democratic league, 5 of the youth party and 9 without party affiliations with President Chiang Kai-shek ex-officio chairman.

Reds Control Tracks

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 15.—Communist control of sizeable stretches of rail line still prevented movement today to North China of Nationalist forces along the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow railroads.

The official Communist communique today claimed that the Communists on December 9 wrested from pro-Nationalist forces the town of Pingyuan on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad 50 miles north of Tsinan, capital of Shantung province. They said the town previously had been taken by puppet forces supported by 1,000 Japanese troops and by Nationalist planes.

A Communist dispatch also reported a Communist mopping-up campaign had been in progress on both sides of the Nanking-Shanghai railway.

ASKS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Dr. Butler Designates Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president emeritus of Columbia University, has suggested that Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands and Puerto Rico be made independent, self-governing democracies under United States protection.

He added, in a letter to Representative Person, Democrat of Florida and member of the House territories committee, that "their relations to foreign powers should be subject to the approval of the President of the United States and that these communities should have the right, if desired, of final appeal to the supreme court of the United States."

Holland Ratifies Charter

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The State Department said last week that Dr. Alexander Loudon, Dutch Ambassador to the U.S., depositedk with the State Department on December 10 the instrument of ratification of the United Nations Charter by the Netherlands Government. This make a total of 46 nations that have deposited the instrument of ratification of the charter.

'No Unity—No Economic Aid,' Truman Tells China

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 15.—President Truman, today, called urgently for the quick political unification of China, beginning with a truce between the Communist and the Nationalists.

He backed the plan with outright United States economic pressure. He justified American intervention, saying Chinese unity is vital to United Nations peace. He thus furnished General George C. Marshall with a specific program for putting an end to factionalism in China.

Special Presidential representative Marshall left for Chungking by plane Saturday carrying a secret letter instructions from the President on which the White House statement was based.

Economic pressure took the form of the statement that as China "moves toward peace and unity" along the lines President Truman laid down the United States would be prepared to consider favorably a Chinese request for credits and loans to build up China. China has already asked the United States to loan an undisclosed amount through the Export and Import Bank and has spoken of an ultimate credit of at least $2,000,000,000.

The President's policy declaration presumably puts those on the shelf, pending reports from Marshall on

Envoy Marshall Hops Off for Chungking Post with White House Directive

the success of his mission. Diplomats estimate the policy bring greater pressure on the Generalissimo's government than Hurley was ever willing to use.

The President set forth two "essential" actions in the statement. "One, that the cessation of hostilities be arranged between the armies of the National Government and the Chinese Communists and other dissident Chinese armed forces for the purpose of completing return of all China to effective Chinese control including the immediate evacuation of Japanese forces."

"Two, that a national conference of representatives of major political elements be arranged to develop an early solution to the present internal strife—a solution which will bring about the unification of China."

Of the evacuation of 325,000 Japanese troops in North China and upwards of 1,000,000 in the rest of China, the President reiterated that American Marines are in the country to help get those troops out.

A political conference which the President calls would have as its objective the creation of a Chinese national government giving "a fair and effective representation" to major political factions in the country.

Marshall Leaves Washington

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 15.—General George C. Marshall left the capital by plane today for his new diplomatic post in China. High-ranking military and diplomatic figures saw him off, including the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wei Taoming and General Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff.

Accompanying Marshall to the Orient were military attache Colonel Henry A. Byroade and State Department Aide James R. Shelply.

The General is expected to reach Chungking about the middle of next week. He carried with him a directive on the United States policy in China while will be released for publication tomorrow.

Chiang Stresses Determination

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, December 15.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, today, reiterated his determination to build a united free and equal China.

Speaking in the Hall of Cherished Benevolence at the former Manchou winter palace, he called on those who struggled heroically against Japanese domination to work with equal devotion for the regeneration of their country.

He paid tribute to the United States Marines and their part in China's liberation.

Tabriz Is Controlled By Iranian Tribesmen

2,000 Rebels Also Demand Surrender of Government Troops at Ardabil

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, December 14.—Forces of the local autonomy movement in Azerbaijen Province were reported in virtual control of Tabriz today. Two thousand rebellious tribemen demanded immediate surrender of the Government garrison at Ardabil, 110 miles to the east.

A high Iranian Government source said the fall of the two cities appeared imminent. Government troops in both centers said they were awaiting orders from Teheran instructing whether to fight or yield in the face of superior forces. Orders went out to them in code Thursday night, but their nature was not disclosed.

Spokesmen at the British and American Embassies said a Russian plane carried Ambassador Sir Raeder Bullard and U.S. Embassy representative, John Jernegan, toward Moscow "obviously" to discuss the Soviet attitude toward the revolt.

Pravda Hits U.S., Britain

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 14.—Pravda, official Communist Party organ, challenged the presence of American and British troops in foreign countries today.

David Zaslavsky, one of the Soviet Union's foremost commentators, writing in the Pravda, asked why the presence of Russian troops in Iran was questioned by Britain and the United States while they keep troops in Java, Egypt, Greece, Palestine, China and other countries.

He accused some politicians with maintaining a democratic tone "when it is beneficial to them and when it is they brush aside delicate questions with: 'That's not your business'." He asked if any legal basis existed for the presence of British troops in Greece and Java, adding: "They interfere in the internal life of the Greek people, something not foreseen by any treaty in the world. How long after the war will they wage military activity in Java? How long? There is no answer to that question."

23 Dead in U.S. Cold Spell

Kyodo-UP

CHICAGO, December 14.—At least 23 persons are dead and scores injured in the first bitter cold wave of the season in the United States as snow blanketed most of the upper half of the nation from coast to coast. The coldest spot recorded was central Wyoming where the thermometer registered 27 degrees below zero.

Truman Signs P.I. Poll Bill

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 14.—President Truman today signed a resolution fixing the date for the Philippines' national elections on April 30 or earlier should the Commonwealth Congress so decide.

U.S. Victory Loan Sales

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The Treasury Department today said that the victory loan sales totaled $17,207,000,000 or 156.4 per cent of the $11,000,000 goal.

U.S. Is Selected As Site For UNO After Location In Europe Turned Down

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 15.—The United Nations Preparatory Commission today selected the United States as the site for the United Nations Organization after a European location was defeated 25 to 23. The United States was selected 30 to 14 with six absentees, then made the unanimous choice on Canada's motion seconded by Britain and Norway.

More War Criminals Enter Sugamo Prison

Marquis Kido Heads List of High-Ranking Japanese Reporting on Sunday

TOKYO, December 16.—(AP)—Marquis Koichi Kido, close adviser to the Emperor throughout the war and maker of Japanese prime ministers, entered Sugamo Prison as a war criminal suspect shortly after 1 p.m. today.

Kido reported in on the deadline day with knowledge of, but refusing comment, on the suicide of Prince Konoye, one of the men he helped make premier.

Accompanied by his secretary and a representative of the Central Liaison Office, the former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal carried suit cases and two bundles. Military police stepped on each side of him to escort him into the receiving room.

Others Also Surrender

A group of high-ranking Japanese named on the December 6 Allied list of alleged war criminals reported to Sugamo prison today.

First to surrender were Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, former head of Riken industries and an advisor to the Tojo Cabinet; Count Tadamasa Sakai, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the 1939-40 Abe Cabinet and a director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and Shigeo Odate, first Mayor of Singapore and Home Minister in the Koiso Cabinet.

Retired Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, a member of two cabinets, and Hiroshi Oshima, wartime Ambassador to Berlin, arrived in midmorning. Midnight is the deadline of surrender for the December 6 group which had included Prince Konoye.

A crowd of Japanese civilians gathered at the gates of the big prison to see their former leaders appeared shocked by news of Konoye's suicide. It brought a gasping "Oh!" from the onlookers.

As before, the prisoners had to carry their own baggage which in some cases was considerable. Oshima, a former lieutenant general who had commanded thousands of troops, was required to make several trips from the gate to the reception room to deposit his belongings.

Gen. Dentz Dies in Prison

General Dentz, former High Commissioner of Syria, died from a heart attack in a prison on Thursday. Sentenced to death as a collaborator, General Dentz's sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, according to a Melbourne broadcast.

Trials in Yokohama To Begin on Dec. 18

Tsuchiya Is No. 1 on Docket —Defense Attorneys Picked By Commission

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA—The first war first war crimes trial to be held in Japan will start Tuesday afternoon, December 18, at the Yokohama courthouse, it was announced on Saturday by Colonel Robert V. Laughlin, Eighth Army Judge Advocate, according to a PRO release. Saturday. The first Japanese to go on trial will be, Tatsuo Tsuchiya, known as "Little Glass Eye" a guard at the number 2 detachment prisoner of war camp at Mitsushima, Japan.

The commission will meet Monday at 9 a.m. to adopt rules and forms to govern its procedure. It will then be reconvened on Tuesday afternoon at which time the accused will be arraigned. The trial will begin immediately following the arraignment.

Major Louis Geffen and 1st Lt. David I. Day, Jr. will serve as prosecuting attorneys. Lt. Col. John Dickinson, Major Harold H Emmons, 1st Lt. Stephen H. Simes and 1st Lt. Richard R. Wolfrom have been appointed defense attorneys by the commission for the trial.

The Yokohama court house was completed in 1930 at a cost of ¥730,-631.85. The building is owned by the Japanese Ministry of Justice and used to house local and district courts. Only part of the building will be occupied by the Americans for the war crimes trials. The Japanese will use those parts of the building which the Americans authorities do not need.

69 More Wanted by SCAP

On orders from General MacArthur's headquarters, Saturday, additional war crime suspects, 69 in all, who are alleged to have committed atrocities and offences against persons of United Nations nationals while confined in War Prisoners' Camps, Internment Camps or hospitals in Japan, will be arrested. The Japanese Government, therefore, must apprehend these suspected war criminals and turn them over to the Commanding General of the U.S. XI Corps at the Sugamo Prison at the earliest practicable date. The list of names of the 69 war criminals will be published in this paper tomorrow.

Bevin Reaches Moscow

Kyodo-USIS

MOSCOW, December 15.—British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin arrived in Moscow by air today. Reuters reported that icy weather and blizzard forced three planes carrying 40 members of Bevin's staff to turn back to Berlin after they had reached the halfway mark. The planes left Berlin one hour before Bevin's plane which reached its destination safely despite the severe weather.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Sunday.

Cloudy with northeasterly wind. Light rain with easterly wind at night.

Konoye Kills Self On Eve of Arrest In Surprise Action

Poison Vial Found at Bedside Early Sunday—Last Days Said Full of Worry

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, thrice Prime Minister of Japan, committed suicide by taking poison, early Sunday morning at his residence in Ogikubo, a suburb of Tokyo. Prince Konoye was to have presented himself at Sugamo Prison by midnight the same day following his recent designation as a war crime suspect by the Allied Headquarters.

According to a report by Kyodo, the notes and other matter left behind by Prince Konoye are now under investigation. It was also reported that the prince's younger brother, Viscount Hidemaro Konoye, the noted symphony conductor, who recently returned here from the United States, his eldest daughter, Princess Akiko Shimizu and other near relatives rushed to the Konoye residence upon receipt of the news.

Poison Vital at Bedside

According to a report by the Associated Press, Mrs. Konoye went into the prince's bedroom at 6 a.m. and found him lying in his Japanese style bed on the floor with a vial of poison at his side.

She said there were no notes or letters.

With only a few hours until he must surrender to American authorities at Sugamo prison, Konoye entertained close friends and relatives at his modern luxurious home on the outskirts of the city.

He gave no indication he had any plan other than to turn himself in sometime before midnight tonight, deadline for a small group of war crime suspects including Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Around 2 a.m. the prince retired to his own bedroom where his wife found him. The American doctor sent out by counter-intelligence officers to investigate reports that Konoye was dead, took the poison vial away when he left the home.

No Letters or Notes Found

Persons in the house reported Konoye was "normal" when he retired. He talked late into the night with his guests before going to bed. If any letters or notes were left they were not discovered or reported.

The guests included many persons high in Japanese social and political life. There were Baron Miyagawa and his wife, and the wife of Marquis Oyama who is the sister of Prince Konoye, and his brother Viscount Hidemaro, who returned recently from Germany, and his second son and eldest daughter.

About 10:30 today an official from the Japanese Central Liaison Office and American officers came to the home and conferred with Konoye's widow and other members of the family.

Konoye, whose suicide was totally unexpected, was among the highest ranking Japanese officials to take their own life either after the surrender or after being named on war crimes lists.

A light burning in the prince's room prompted his wife to investigate at 6 a.m. Time of death was fixed at about 5 a.m.

Konoye's secretary, T. Uchiba, called by Mrs. Konoye, said his body was still slightly warm when he arrived shortly at 6:30 a.m. He said "the body looked peaceful, with eyes closed."

Uchida said they did not expect to find a note but were still looking.

While there were no indications Konoye planned to kill himself, the secretary said, "looking back, it is obvious now Prince Konoye did not intend to give himself up to the American authorities.

"When he found his name on the list of war criminals he was not surprised because he expected to be named after reading the earlier list of 59 persons."

Last Days Were Restless

Konoye had been working until recently on revision of the Japanese Constitution. He submitted a broad outline to the Emperor in late November. Allied Headquarters publicly rebuked him in a statement denying that MacArthur had delegated him to study proposed changes in the Constitution.

Up to shortly before noon, the Imperial Household apparently was not informed of the suicide. No palace representative had appeared at the prince's home.

Konoye's last days had been restless, worried ones. At the time of the surrender, some Japanese claimed Konoye, Marquis Kido and former Premier Hiranuma were responsible for persuading the Emperor to accept the Allied surrender terms. These Japanese talked of assassination, and Konoye seldom slept in his own place, moving from friend to friend at night to elude would-be assassins,

Minshuto Makes Bow As New Political Unit

Pledged to Democratic Principles Under Emperor—5-Point Plank Revealed

A new political party, pledged to work for a Japan based on democratic principles under the Emperor, was brought into being in Tokyo on December 15.

The new organization, called the Minshuto (Democratic Party), will be directed by a committe, General Kazushige Ugaki, former War Minister, having declined to come forward to head the party, as desired by the promoters, who include representatives of the National Development League, the Ethnic Research Institute, the Japan Young Men's Association, and a number of other civic organizations.

The leaders of the organization are said to be resolved to renew their efforts to induce Ugaki to agree to serve as head of their party.

The inauguration ceremony of the party took place at the Seiyoken Restaurant in the Marunouchi Building at 3 p.m. on December 15, with about 150 persons attending.

Pending the appointment of a president, the party will be directed by a five-man committee, composed of Nagasato Shimizu, Gosaburo Omiya, Hideaki Hattori, Shu Yabe, and Michishi Matsumura.

The party platform, published following the meeting, consist of five planks, which are:

1. The party is resloved to work for a Democratic Japan under the Emperor.
2. The party is resolved to build up a liberal Japan through a faithful and a swift performance of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration.
3. The party is resolved to carry out political reforms based on morality and to construct a bright and cheerful Japan.
4. The party is resolved to promote science and industry and to stabilize national life.
5. The party is resolved to observe international faith and to increase the happiness of the people of the world.

Finland Gets U.S. Loan

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The United States today agreed to lend $5,000,000 to Finland, the only nation that meets its World War I financial obligations in this country in the period between wars. Finland will use the funds to purchase 40,000 bales of United States cotton.

Manila Air Line Set

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, December 14.—Plans are underway for air service from Manila with indications that there will be future four-engine plane service to Japan, China, Indo-China and Malaya.

Japanese Repatriated

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The State Department today announced that a total of 893,380 Japanese were repatriated in compliance with the surrender agreement. Nearly two-thirds of the total were repatriated from the United States zone in Korea.

Control by State Of Shinto Religion Ordered Abolished

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doctrines that the Emperor is "superior to the heads of other states," and that the Japanese are superior to other peoples because of ancestral descent or special origin—the Sun Goddess by Japanese mythology.

The directive abolishes the Shrine Bureau within the Home Ministry which has exercised jurisdiction over all shrines, written the nature-loving rituals, appointed and supervised the priests of state Shinto.

Of the 110,000 Shinto shrines in Japan, 220 are state shrines, which have received the bulk of Government aid.

Total contributions to all shrines from village to national sources has amounted to approximately ¥2,500,000 annually. The expressed Allied intention is to return the shrines to local communities.

Bunce declared state Shinto priests favored separation from the Government. He said it would require a program of re-education to assure execution of the directive's terms. In this connection, a radio broadcast explaining the objectives is planned tomorrow night.

General Dyke contended state Shinto became an integral part of the militarists' plan of aggression on the basis of the successful attempt to weave the doctrines of superiority and divine origin into precepts of the cult.

"The true purpose of religion is to inspire man to reach perfection in thought and action, and to dignify and respect his fellow men" he said. "General MacArthur's directive assists the Japanese people in a rededication of their national life to building a new Japan based upon ideals of peace and democracy."

Sitting in on the Diet

The bill for revising the election law, one of the three most important bills before the present 89th Diet, was approved by the Diet Saturday as amended by both Houses, and when it is sanctioned by the Privy Council, the law will be immediately promulgated. The bill for reforming the agricultural land system was approved by the House of Representatives, and the labor union law bill, already approved by the House of Representatives, is now being discussed at the House of Peers.

The plenary session of the House of Representatives was opened at 1:50 p.m. Saturday, and the resignation tendered by Genkuro Yeto was put to vote and approved. Then, the bill for revising the election law which was returned to the House by the Peers with amendments was discussed. At a motion proposed by Masao Imai, Progressive, the amendment made by the House of Peers was unanimously adopted.

Then, the bill for adjusting farm land was put up for discussion, Chairman Kunikichi Murakami of the committee on the bill reported the findings of the committee and explained the reason for proposing amendments to the government bill.

Kikuichiro Yamaguchi, Liberal, interpellated and said that it has been customery in Japan to have the farm tenancy rental paid either in cash or crops, and thus the amendment is made to allow the payment of the rental in crops as well as against the proposed law in payment in cash. He also said that according to the Government plan, the purchase price of farms by farmers is set at forty times the annual rental amount. He said that when Japan is restored to normal again, there is danger of farmers again suffering from poverty.

Motojiro Sugiyama, Social Democrat, declared that he is greatly impressed by the present proposal as he has long insisted upon the state control of farm land, but he could not wholly support the Government bill. Tenant farmers will feel much anxiety regarding the transfer of farms, and Clause three of Article 6 of the draft law should be abolished, he said. Unless the feudalism that is still remaining in the farming community is destroyed, any reform of farm land cannot be expected, the Social Democrat added. He opposed the limit of five chobu mentioned in the government bill, because only those who are able to cultivate land have right to possess lands, and in this sense the entire agriculture land is to be opened to tenant farmers. He suggested that the farm price should be in proportion to tenancy rental. It is needless to explain how farmers have been exploited under the irrational operation of the Foodstuff Corporation, he further said. Mr. Sugiyama then referred to the formation of the Agricultural Land Committee and said that as it is to be composed of five representative owners, five representative owners-farmers, and five representative tenants. Outwardly this plan looks as though it is very fair, he said, but actually, the committee should include five more tenants.

Sotoku Akagi, Independent, supported the government bill, declaring that it abolishes the farm owners of the old system, and said that he is against the amendments proposed by the the Progressive Party and the Liberal Party.

The amendments proposed by the Social Democrat and Liberal Parties were then put to vote. Both were rejected by majority votes. The amendment made by the Progressive Party was finally adopted by majority vote.

The session rose at 4:50 p.m.

The committee for the agricultural land system reform bill of the House of Representatives met at 11:50 a.m. Saturday.

Hajime Mori Progressive, proposed that instead of making the average limit of land to be owned by one owner at five chobu, but five-chobu should be made the maximum, in Western Japan to be made 3.8 chobu instead of 2 chobu. The Agriculture and Forestry Minister replied that he wished to submit a plan enabling an owner to possess as near as four chobu.

Mori then suggested that it would be better to permit the payment of tenancy rental in crops as well, not insisting on strictly cash payments, and also that three persons of knowledge and experience should be included in the agricultural land committee.

The Liberal and Social Democratic parties proposed amendments of the Government bill, but when they were put to vote they were rejected The amendment as proposed by the Progressive Party and explained by Mori was adopted.

Backs Jewish Immigration

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved by 16 votes to 1 a resolution in favor of unrestriction of Jewish immigration into Palestine, the Jewish national home, according to a Washington broadcast last week. The resolution calls for President Truman to negotiate with Britain for the free entry of the Jews into Palestine for nationalistic, cultural and economic potentialities.

Only Single Women To Enter Elections

However Long List of Probables Who May Shortly Announce Candidacy

More women are appearing to be interested in taking advantage of the bill, already approved by the Lower House, which calls for a revision of the existing election law permitting women to vote and run for a Representative seat, but only one woman thus far has definitely made known her intention to contest for a seat in the Lower House, the Yomiuri-Hochi writes.

The lone woman is Mrs. Fumino Fukuchi, former official of the Social Section of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office.

A graduate of the Japan Women's University, Mrs. Fukuchi decided to run for election to help realize the policies advocated by the Japan People's Party to which she belongs.

Reports have it, however, that two other women have determined to enter the coming political contest. They are Mrs. Kyo Kiuchi and Mrs. Shizue Kato. The former is an educationist while the latter is the wife of Kanju Kato, a leader of the Japan Social Democratic Party.

According to the Yomiuri, there are many other women who reportedly will run, but who deny there is any such intention on their part.

Long List of Probables

There is a fairly long list of women who are likely to announce shortly their candidacy. Among them are Miss Eiko Otsubo, of the defunct Union for Woman Suffrage; Miss Chiyo Takahashi, formerly prominently associated with a movement to educate the citizens of Tokyo to love their city better; and Miss Shizu Shihara, of the Seiwakai.

The three women reportedly show up frequently at the headquarters of the party of which they are members to discuss with the leaders their candidacy in the coming elections. Miss Otsubo, however, has flatly denied that she will run.

There is also Mrs. Kaoru Hatoyama, wife of Ichiro Hatoyama, president of the Liberal Party. Reports say that she will lead a large group of women shortly in joining her husband's party. A leader of the Seiwakai, Mrs. Hatoyama is popular among the female population of Japan, a large part of which will be glad to see her sit in the Lower House among Japan's women legislators.

Mrs. Umeo Oka, identified with women's movements in the past, has lately joined the Japan Social Democratic Party. Friends are hoping that she will run in the coming general election, recalling the large role played by her in the movement for the abolition of the peace police law which its opponents charged restricted freedom in the country.

Mrs. Tsuneko Akamatsu, also of the Social Democratic Party, is believed by her friends that she will run eventually.

There are several women, unassociated with any existing political party, who according to reports are contemplating running for election. They are Miss Shigeyo Takeuchi, Miss Shigeri Yamataka, Miss Setsuko Hani, Mrs. Fusae Ichikawa, Mrs. Ochimi Kubushiro, Mrs. Yayoi Yoshioka, and Wakao Maeda.

Mrs. Ichikawa Declines

Of these women, Mrs. Ichikawa as a candidate will make the greatest appeal to women voters if not to men. Throughout her life she has been a consistent fighter in the cause of women suffrage.

However she has declined to run and has insisted the support of Miss Takeuchi, vice-president of the Japan Women's Cooperation Association.

Miss Hani in her fight for a seat will have the solid backing of the Tomonkai (Friends' Society) and the Jiyu Gakuen, an institution of learning of which her mother is president. With her up-to-date ideas and progressive spirit, Miss Hani is the hope of mother young women of Japan.

Mrs. Kubushiro, representative of the Women's Temperance Union, has not signified her intention of running in the coming election yet, but her friends will not be surprised if she changes her mind.

Mrs. Yoshioka, as she has pointed out to frineds, has no love for members of the House, but friends are sure she will run.

Chinese Freighter Sunk

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, December 13.—A small frighter carrying 200 Chinese today struck a mine and sank within five minutes with the loss of more than 100 lives near the mouth of the Yangtze. The 1,050-ton vessel was en route to Shanghai from Foochow with a cargo of wood and sugar. Ninety survivors were rescued in pre-dawn darkness and five of them died later.

Spain Releases Gold

Kyodo-AP

MADRID, December 15.—Spain last week released to British and United State embassies confinement gold sovereigns valued at approximately $1,120,000 which belonged to the German Government.

Japanese Must Catch More Fish As Equipment Available, GHQ Official Tells Kyoto Meeting

KYOTO, December 15.—The fishing industry of Japan must demonstrate that it has exhausted every means at its disposal to make larger catches in the areas now at its disposal before serious consideration can be given petitions now before the Supreme Command to enlarge the fishing areas, Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Fiedler, chief of the Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, GHQ, told the fishermen's organizations and officials of Kyoto tonight, said a PRO announcement.

"We have been giving careful study to records of the landings of fish, as submitted to us by the Bureau of Fisheries," Fiedler said. "We are disappointed to find that fishing is not being resumed on a scale commensurate with the number of fishermen, boats and nets available."

As a representative of the Supreme Commander, Fiedler outlined the progress that has been made in the fishing industry in the past month in the effort to provide more food for the Japanese people.

Fuel oil has been made available for sale to fishermen in quantities that should enable them to produce 50,000 metric tons of fish for each 30 day period, he reported. Rations of rice for fishermen doing heavy work have been practically doubled. Stockpiles of fishing nets and rope have been located in Japan, along with cotton twine for nets and lines and arrangements are being made to sell these to fishermen. There is no shortage of necessary equipment, he said.

A number of landing craft of the Japanese navy have been converted for use as fishing boats and large amounts of naval stores which may be used for fishing have been located. A bill now before the Diet is intended to permit self-government by members of associations and otherwise democratize the industry.

The removal of fixed prices on fresh fish by authority of the Supreme Commander in November has resulted in more fish appearing in the retail markets, he declared, but this has not benefitted the great bulk of the people because prices have risen steadily, some fish costing as much as 20 times the former fixed prices.

"The black market in fresh fish still flourishes," Fiedler added. "This is contrary to the expectations voiced at Yaizu a month ago. This practise cannot continue. Fish must be sold through legal channels."

Viewing The Diet

The 89th Diet is approaching its end. The general impression of the sessions, generally speaking, is that the Parliamentarians are still pursuing the old dream, still unable to wake up, hedged in between the Allied Powers and the eager demand rising from the bottom of the heart of the masses of Japan for democratization of Japan. Making an outward show as though the Diet alone is the true guide toward democracy, a shallow comedy is being enacted.

That is to say, while maintaining that the faithful execution of the Potsdam proclamation is not only Japan's duty but for the benefit of Japan, they hesitate to reorganize the farming community, and criticise one another immediately after passing the resolution respecting war responsibility as though they themselves, are not concerned in it.

Thus, the present Diet, blind to a true conception of the world, is chasing or being chased by petty details, not knowing in what direction it is going or should go, just like a bewildered mole groping in the bright sunlight. A few sincere members may be worthy of respect, but as a whole the present Diet is a past existence, just as the present Cabinet is merely an instrument for settling the affairs of the war conclusion.

Then, there is a very ironical phenomenon that those persons regarded as belonging to the past by the Diet that belongs to the past are the ones who really belong to the new era.

Yukio Ozaki, Independent, born in 1859, is 86 years old. He was elected to the House 21 times, and is thus not only the oldest member but also a classic existence in the Lower House. In the past, his addresses caused the downfall of Cabinets, and gained brilliant results in the name of liberty. Though he became world famous as a parliamentarian of Japan, he is now unable to hear others without mechanical help. He has a nickname, "God of Constitutional Politics," which means that he is a protector and defender of constitutional politics, but also that he is an uncommon human. Still he is young at heart, burning with ideals, and he may be said to be more romantic than many members who are much younger.

A few days ago he submitted a motion to the Diet under the name of "Resolution Respecting the Establishmen tof a World Federation." This shows what an idealist he is. He is indeed a young idealist, and possesses a firm world idea. Because of his addresses made at various places during the war, he was oppressed by the Tojo Government and his liberty was restricted. Yet he did not give up his own conviction. It is because he had the advantage of speaking out his mind at the Diet which was timid. He is criticised as "playing with empty ideals, standing outside the confusion." But he has his qualification to be so.

Then the existence of such a peculiar idealist in Japan gives the nation a certain brightness. Yet it is feared that his resolution presented to the Diet will not be put to vote. It is even said that if it is presented to vote the Diet will find it difficult handle. Yet, we feel we have a duty to introduce his words here.

The resolution respecting the establishment of the world federation is substantially as follows:

"We, the people of the Showa era, who have brought about the greatest shame, unparalled since the begining of the Empire, must vindicate our honor, bearing any difficulty. As one of the means, the House of Representatives should resolve to propose the establishment of a world federation, and urge its execution. Though its organization and functions are to be drafted by world authorities according to my view, a sort of central government should be established with the participation of all independent nations of the world to undertake the prevention and settlement of international disputes, leaving other matters to the respective autonomy of the nations. The terms of office of the officials of the central world government should be limited to three or four years, and they should be appointed in turn from among the member nations by election"

The resolution plan, further explains that the progress of culture and international war cannot exist together. With the progress of civilization, tools and methods for destruction will endlessly advance, and therefore when the present structure of international confrontation is maintanied, the world States and humanity will be finally ruined. The world powers existing today have been completed by the cultural development and unification of the former feudalistic countries. With the adoption of the proposed plan, international wars that are the greatest evils of humanity will be abolished, and the ruin of humanity and States will be prevented.

Japan should propose the establishment of a world federation as early as possible, have the authorities of the world on peace problems study the method for establishing the world federation and its operation, with funds gained by abolishing armaments; also have them study a world language to be adopted as the official language of the federation, and at the same time, abolish the use of Chinese characters in our language for its simplification.

Also he proposed that to mark the repentance of the Japanese people, we should all give up sake, tobacco and other luxuries. Then Japan's honor and reputation will be restored. He also says that each independent nation should have one vote in the world federation.

The present Japan may not have the qualification to make such a proposal to the world, but in Japan today it is only Ozaki who can make such a suggestion.

RADIO PROGRAM

Monday, December 17

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
Tokyo Key Station WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—WAX MUSEUM; 0930—CONTRASTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Spotlight Bands; 1030—At Ease; 1045—CLAUDE FRANK; 1100—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE SOPHISTICATS; 1300—Guy Lombardo; 2330—MATINEE MELODIES; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Date With The Duke; 1530—WALT JEFFERYS; 1545—SERENADE IN BLUE; 1600—Charlie McCarthy; 1630—Command Performance; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music From America; 1800—NEWS; 1815—Supper Club; 1830—Victor Borge; 1900—Radio Theatre; 2000—G I Journal; 2030—Suspense; 2100—Philadelphia Symphony; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF. (Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

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0630—Music; 0645—Talk; 0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1815—Current topics; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Drama; 2000—Popular songs and light music; 2030—Story telling; 2100—Diet Hour.

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Public Opinion Bodies Are Active in Capital

Employ Various Methods to Gauge People's Thoughts On Vital Issues

Riding on the crest of the democratization movement, more than four public opinion survey organs like the Gallup Poll have sprung up in Tokyo.

These are the Eternal Peace Institute headed by Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, the Public Opinion Survey Section of the Board of Information, an organ set up by the Mainichi Newspaper Office and the Japan Public Opinion Institute headed by Nagashi Yamada, director-general of the Japan Itinerant Exposition Association. The Asahi is now making preparations to set up a similar organ which will conduct extensive survey of public opinion utilizing its branch offices and communications posts throughout the country.

The Eternal Peace Institute, located at the residence of Marquis Tokugawa, who is the patron of the organ, at Mejiro-cho, Toshima-ku, Tokyo, was inaugurated shortly after the war's end. Its president is Isamu Fujita, former president of the Tokyo Mainichi and its director is Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio who is currently in charge of Constitution revision. Councilors of the agency include prominent personalities in Japan's financial, political and academic fields.

Questions Town, Village Heads

As its first job, the Eternal Peace Institute recently asked about 1,500 town and village heads throughout the country whether they agreed:

1. To dismiss Government officials above the Chokunin rank and men employed in control organs who were formerly connected with the military and officialdom.
2. To prohibit officials above the Chokunin rank, former military officers and present Diet members from assuming public office and Diet membership for five years to come.
3. To establish a special organ commissioned with meting out justice to officials, military men and civilians who since the outbreak of the China Affair committed grave mistakes toward the interests of the State and people or abused their authority to further their own ends.

The response to this inquiry, however, proved disappointing as only 20 per cent sent replies. Secretaries of the institute attribute this fact to lack of objective thinking on the part of these town heads and village masters, who, these secretaries contend, fear that they themselves might be indicted for war responsibility.

The Board of Information's public opinion survey section is run by Toshio Tsukahara, formerly a Domei man, and has a staff of 20 men.

Plans Scientific Method

This section is utilizing university students to glean public opinions from among the various sections of the nation, various periodicals and letters to the Prime Minister to survey cross-sections of the people's opinion. Preparations are underway to carry out a more scientific method like the one employed by the Gallup Poll.

The Mainichi uses a different system whereby inquires are made to men and women whom it has designated as standing members. Already, this organ carried out a survey on 2,000 men and women regarding the method of election of prefectural Governors the result of which was published in its November 12 issue. The second survey regarding the neighborhood association is currently underway with 5,000 men and women asked to reply.

The method employed by the Japan Public Opinion Survey Institute is to hang out placards presenting questions and asking the people to send replies by mail. The first survey was carried out in Sendai, Sapporo, and Ibaraki, Ishikawa and Kagawa prefectures asking "Whom do you respect most?" "Which politician do you respect most in your prefecture?" "How do you want to elect your town head or village master?" and so forth.

Meanwhile, the Institute of Socio-Psychological Research, headed by Prof. Kazuya Matsumiya, is expected to distribute about 10,000 questionnaires to the families of secondary school students in order to find out how much they know about democracy as well as their attitude toward the Allied Occupation Forces. And a great number of the same questionnaires may be sent or directly presented by special survey groups to collage students, officials and professional men. The first complete report will likely be made some time in May.

The survey is expected to be made periodically before the final reports are made. The classification of answers will be made according to age, sex, profession and religion.

"Extensive interviews will be conducted with students, teachers, government officials, politicians, newspapermen, critics, businessmen, ex-military officers and financiers.

In the Japan Alps

The rugged peaks of Mount Kasumi, rising sheer from verdant foothills, present an irresistible challenge to mountaineers. Situated in Nagano Prefecture, it is one of the many mountains that make up the Japan Alps.

Lofty Japan Alps Provide Good Sport And Grand Scenery for Holidaymakers

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the third instalment of a series of articles describing Japan's 12 national parks. Others will appear in the following issues of this paper.

Strictly speaking, the name of the Japan Alps is applied to the mountain ranges extending from the Pacific to the Sea of Japan—divided into three groups, the Southern, Central and Northern Alps—but it is the last-mentioned group of mountains, or the Hida range, that the words Japan Alps are popularly understood to mean. And it is the Northern Alps that have been recommended for a site of the proposed Japan Alps National Park.

Ever since attention came to be paid to this group of lofty mountains, Japanese explorers have found here a fine sphere of activity, and lovers of natural history a fine depository of rare specimens, botanical as well as zoological, while young enthusiasts of mountain climbing have found a source of joy, of which travellers were unware in olden days.

The most popular holiday resort in the Japan Alps is the Kamikochi valley which is hemmed in by the lofty peaks of Yari (10,499 ft.) Yake (6,910 ft.), and Hotaka (10,197 ft.). Not only is the valley remarkable for its splendid scenery, but it is also rich in what the mountaineer hails as heaven after strenuous climbing—hot springs, to wit. Moreover, Kamikochi has an altitude of nearly 5,000 ft. above sea level, and in consequence the temperature in midsummer scarcely exceeds 60 deg. Fahrenheit. Added to this is the crystal clear water of the Azusa River, which, issuing from glacier-ice, runs through the valley and becomes the Sai River lower down.

About half an hour's ride by electric tram from Matsumoto takes one to the village of Shimashima, whence the thermal springs at Nakanoyu can b reached by motor in about two hours. The road runs along the Azusa River amid beautiful scenery. The verdure of the forests in late spring and the tinted foliage in autumn lend special charm to the surroundings. Hot water comes boiling up at Nakanoyu almost everywhere on the river-beach. On the way from Nakanoyu to the Kappa bridge is a tiny lake called Taisho-ike, which is one of the chief attractions of Kamikochi. The peculiar feature of this small lake is its formation. When Yakedake, the only active volcano in the northern Alps, burst in eruption in June, 1915, the overflow of lava dammed up the Azusa river, thus turning a small area of land covered with birches into a lake. The dead stumps of trees still standing from 10 to 20 feet out of the water tell the tale of what had once been a beautiful forest. With a maximum depth of 13 feet at the deepest, this small lake is suited for boating.

If one goes northwest from Shimashima, instead of the aforementioned route along the Azusa river, one will get to Iwanadome by way of Shimashimadani—a distance of some 10 miles. About an hours' walk from Iwanadome takes one to the Tokugo pass, on the top of which is a rest house. The pass is well known for the magnificent view it commands of the Kamikochi valley and a group of peaks known by the name of Hotaka.

Mt. Norikura (9,926 ft.) soars high at the southern extremity of the northern Alps like a sentinel guarding the southern entrance of the park. The mountain is famed for its extraordinary abundance of snow and the frequency of avalanches in winter, as well as for the Kikyogahara "flower-field" generally accounted the prettiest of its kind to be found in the Japan Alps. The nearest hot springs are those of Shirafune.

Mt. Yari or Spear Peak (10,427 ft.) is the highest peak in the northern Alps. The pinnacle three hundred feet in height towering above the saddle of the ridge looks somewhat like the point of a spear.

Hotaka is the name given to a group of peaks remarkable for their being too steep and craggy to be easily negotiated, the highest peak being about 10,136 feet.

Mt. Tsubakura (9,062 ft.) soars to the northeast of Mt. Yari, forming a sort of panorama peak. No other lofty peaks of the Japan Alps are negotiable with less labour and in less time.

Tateyama is the collective name given to the lofty peaks, the highest of which is 9,873 ft., that tower to the northwest of the Alps, and has been regarded from of old as one of the three sacred mountains most revered by religious people, the other two being Fujiyama and Mt. Hakusan. From Omachi to the Harinoki pass in some 17 miles. With an altitude of 2,541 meters above the level of the sea, Harinoki is not only the highest pass in the Alpine range, but it is also said to constitute one of the grandest and most arduous mountaineering expenditions in Japan. Between the pass and the peaks of Tateyama lies Goshikigahara, the largest field covered with Alpine plants to be found in the Japan Alps.

Mt. Shirouma (9,820 ft.), towering high up in the northeastern corner of the national park. The derivation of the name Shirouma 'white horse' is very uncertain. Some hold that it is derived from the fact that the snow, when viewed from Shinshu province, somewhat resembles the form of a gigantic white horse. In spite of its great height the peak is comparatively easy of access. The mountain is well known for its great slopes of snow and the 'flower-field' which is as extensive as it is rich in the variety of plants.

No description of the Japan Alps would be complete without mention of the Kurobegawa which adds to the charm of Alpine scenery. The river is crossed by suspension bridges at several points—at one point by a very long one. The scenery of the gorge reaches the highest pitch of magnificence at a sot called Sarutobi, where the stream, churned into a mass of white foam, rushes through a narrow gorge about 15 feet wide and three hundred feet high. Not very far from Sarutobi is the Kanetsuri spa.

Symphony Orchestra To Feature Musicale

Violinist Frey to Appear at Hibiya Hall Today; Other Programs Revealed

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Joseph Rosenstock, will hold its 171st subscription concert at the Hibiya Public Hall from 5:30 p.m. today and Tuesday with Professor Willy Frey as the violin soloist.

"Waltz Concert in a New Style' is the title of the program to be held at the same Hall from 5 p.m. Wednesday, with the participation of Urimaru Nobechi, piano soloist, Miss Kazuko Sasada, soprano; Nippon Chorus Society, and the Victor Salon Ensemble.

Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violinist; Hideo Saito, cellolst; and Motonari Iguchi, pianoist, are giving a chamber music recital at the Hall from 6 p.m. on December 21.

Under the auspices of the Tokyo Social Works Organization of the Asahi Shimbun, two special concerts will be given at the Hall from 1:30 p.m. on December 21. The program will be played by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Joseph Rosenstock, with Miss Sonoko Inoue as the piano soloist.

On December 22 evening, the Tokyo Metropolitan Philharmonic Orchestra will play under the direction of Hideo Saito, joined by a vocal quartet composed of Miss Harue Miyake, soprano; Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, contralto; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, and Takeo Ito bass.

The Shochiku Symphony Orchestra will be conducted by Noboru Kaneko in Schubert's Eight Symphony (Unfinished), Brahms' Hungarian Dances No. 5 and 6, and Beethoven's Sixth Symphony (Pastorale), on December 22 and 23, at the Hibiya Public Hall, Miss Kazuko Sasada will be presented as the vocal soloist, singing selections from Biset's "Carmen" and Puccini's "La Tosca".

A piano recital by Mrs. Sumie Sakka will be offered under the auspices of the Toho Music Society from 5 p.m., December 23, at the same Hall.

Nippon Maidens Mistake GI's Politeness for Love; Chaperone System Urged

Japanese women of Sapporo, Hokkaido feel that the American soldier is frequently so polite that both mother and daughter mistake it for love. Anyway, that is what they said at a discussion at the Mitsui Social Club this week in which two American girls and six American soldiers were invited to attend. One Japanese woman remarked that "the present fraternization is not so good; a purer and nobler relationship between the American soldier and the Japanese maiden is to be hoped for; such fraternization should be supervised by mothers." Some of the questions asked the Americans included "How frequent are American trial marriages?" and "How do American women find the time for reading and clubs while tending home and children."

To Rechristen Vessel

Mrs. Douglas MacArthur will rechristen the Japanese schooner Meji Maru, renamed the Gary Owen, at ceremonies on December 18 officially opening the ship as the 7th Cavalry Regiment's Red Cross Canteen, according to a PRO announcement. The ceremony will take place on the Sumida River docks. Major General William C. Chase, Commanding General of the 1st Cavalry Division, will accept the ship on behalf of the 7th Cavalry Regiment.

STUDY OF MARS IS SOUGHT

Astronomers Seek Permit to Cooperate with Lowell Observatory

Dr. Seiichi Yamamoto, President of the East Asia Astronomical Association, who is one of the foremost authorities on astronomy in Japan, recently appealed to General MacArthur's headquarters so that Japanese astromoners might be enabled to make observations of the planet Mars in close contact with experts of the world-famous Lowell Observatory under Dr. Vesto Slipher.

It is pointed out in this connection that the association is now carrying out astronomical observations of Mars under the direction of Hideo Saheki and Eitaro Date. While the planet is getting closer to the earth, January 1 of next year is said to be the most suitable date for observation of Mars both from Japan and the United States, as the direct distance between Mars and the earth will be reduced from 90,000,000 kilometers to 75,000,000 kilometers.

Sutherland Leaving for U.S.

Lieutenant General R. K. Sutherland, General MacArthur's Chief of Staff, is returning to the United States at his own request after more than eight years of continuous service in the Pacific-Asiatic Theater, said a PRO announcement on Wednesday. He will be replaced as Chief of Staff by the present Deputy Chief of Staff, Major General R. J. Marshall.

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4th Evening: AT THE TAKARAZUKA GEKIJO, Yokohama.

1st Evening: Fri., Dec. 21, at 6:30 p.m.

TRIO AND SOLO.

Piano: LEO SIROTA
Violin: ALEXANDER MOGILEVSKY
'Cello: CONSTANTIN SHAPIRO
Baritone: MUNBO KIM

2nd Evening: Sat., Dec. 22, at 6:30 p.m.

SONATA, SOLO AND BALLET.

Piano: LIDIA SHAPIRO
Violin: TOYOKO UENO
Piano: YOKO MATSUKUMA
Tenor: YOUNGKIL KIM
Ballet: HATTORI-SHIMADA BALLET

3rd Evening: Sun., Dec. 23, at 6:30 p.m.

SONATA AND SOLO.

Piano: JOSEPH ROSENSTOCK
Violin: WILLY FREY
Alto: FUMIKO YOTSUYA

4th Evening:

In Jan. 1946 (Date will be announced later.)

SONATA, SOLO AND BALLET.

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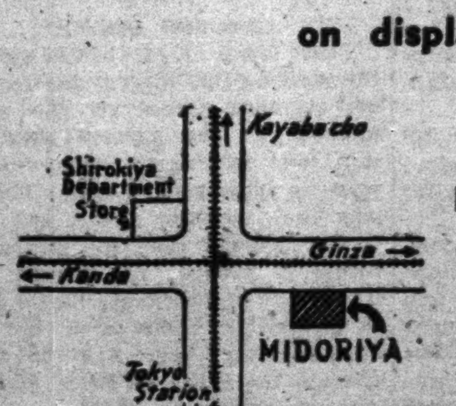

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TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1945

Of Deomcracy and Books

Of the Japanese people's desire for democracy there is no doubt. So disillusioned are they with the militarism and totalitarianism which has brought them nothing but woe that they are ardently grasping at the hope which democracy offers. But for all this desire and enthusiasm for democracy, practical democracy is making very little progress in Japan. What goes for democracy is mostly empty talk. In the Diet, in the newspapers and magazines, on the lecture platform, on the streets, there is endless talk in favor of democracy. But it is all very theoretical and vague. And when occasionally there is an attempt to put some of this talk into practice, it is apt as not to take the most ludicrous forms.

It is not fair to accuse the Japanese people of insincerity on this account. They are sincere enough. Their intentions are most commendable. What is the trouble is simply that they do not have the slightest idea as to how to go about putting democracy into practice. They simply do not know how democracy works. From what they have heard about democracy and from what they have seen of the results of democracy, they like it. But they do not know how to apply it in their own daily life.

It is not only among the masses but even among the supposed leaders that this condition prevails. When the Allied Headquarters ordered the democratization of Japanese industry, most of the Japanese voiced approval. Even the Government busily proceeded to try to put it into effect. Some legislation is neened to guard against industrial dictatorship, it was concluded. But when it came actually to drafting the laws, no one seemed to know what sort of provisions should be put into it. Aside from a few professors, no one knew what sort of legislation on this subject existed in other countries. Very few people, even in the Government, had until then ever heard of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

It was the same with regard to the revision of the Constitution Everyone was for revision. The Japanese Constitution must be made democratic like the constitutions of the democratic Western countries, they agreed. But very few people had ever read the constitution of any other country. Even well-known legislators interpellating Cabinet ministers from the floor of the Diet have talked about amending certain articles of the Japanese Constitution to read like comparable articles in the British Constitution, blissfully unaware that the British Constitution is not a written document with tangibly specified articles. Government officials have been scurrying about trying to borrow a copy of an American high school civics textbook so that they could pose as experts on the American Constitution.

After all, this situation is not too surprising. How many American Congressmen are familiar with the Japanese Constitution or the Siamese Constitution or know whether China has a constitution or not? But if Japan is to transform herself into a successful democracy, her people must come to know more about the democratic institutions of other countries than they know now.

The practical question is, How can his knowledge be quickly imparted to a large proportion of the Japanese public? One way is by making available a large number of well-selected books on the political and social institutions of other countries. There is no question that the books will be widely bought and read. The Japanese public is eager to learn. They are literate and habituated to extensive reading. They have a burning curiosity, and just now they are particularly receptive to any material with substantial content after having been forced to put up with the unpalatable and lean diet of propagandistic froth during the war years.

In this connection, it is encouraging to learn that certain publishers have been conferring with the authorities of the Allied Supreme Headquarters concerning translation and copyright arrangements for certain American books. What is needed is the translation of a large number of foreign books. And also, there is a need to republish in Japan, in cheap editions at prices that the average Japanese can afford to pay, a large number of foreign books in the original language.

It is reported that one publisher is anxious to secure re-publication rights to "Gone With the Wind" which enjoyed great vogue in Japan a few years ago and for which there is still a large demand. Western novels have always been fairly widely read in Japan. Western scientific books have also enjoyed large sales. But what is most needed are books on political, social, economic, and educational subjects, fairly substantial in content but relatively simply written. Such books have not been sufficiently available in Japan hitherto, because of the official habit of frowning on "dangerous" ideas. But these are the kind of books which Japan needs most urgently today.

Scarlett O'Hara can wait. Why should the Japanese worry about Scarlett having nothing to eat but sweet potatoes and about the black market prices in Atlanta? The average Japanese can tell a better story about such matters from his own experience. But what he does need are books which will give him a factual knowledge about the workings of democracy. A flood of books of the right kind may well be one of the greatest factors in the democratization of Japan. Here's to paper-bound one-yen editions!

TOKYO TODAY

By Idditi

By this time Tokyo has learned to like the GIs. On the side of occupation troops it looks as if they have come to feel at home in a land where the people act the wrong way and things are done the wrong way to their eyes. If the stiff truth be told, the few weeks of their arrival were not without some regrettable incidents due mainly to suspicions, fears, doubts, misunderstandings. But the suspicions, doubts, fears, as the real intentions of the visitors and the true minds of the natives had become known to each other, gave way first to tolerance and civility, then to good feeling.

Unarmed Soldiers

Nothing could have contributed so much to the happy result as the fact that the American soldiers went about and continue to go about unarmed. To see a number of soldiers with no warlike equipment in the streets and on the buses was an incredible surprise to the Japanese people. They had been so accustomed to the sight of their own military men strutting with enormous swords at their side that they could hardly believe their eyes when they saw GIs striding along with their funny caps tilting on one side of their head. And then the jeeps came and immediately won the hearts of children.

Historians of the future will have much controversy as to the immediate causes of Japanese surrender in the late war; but there can be no doubt that the coming of the GIs was the coming of a peaceable mood to the Japanese nation at large. They felt that with these citizen-soldiers they could work and live at peace.

They could not, as soon as they felt themselves on safe ground, resist the promptings of their native sense of good cheer and humor, these GI men. Their love of good fun commenced to show itself in the urban trains. The Tokyo trains would be wrong if not crowded to the doors. In boarding such a crowded train GIs would not much mind it. Rather delighted and glad to have opportunity for indulging in their innate resource of playing tricks. One of the first things they did on a crowded train was to ride on the couplings. The sight surprised and delighted the Japanese passengers left over on the platform.

Or they would take it in a spirit of good fun when they found themselves in the midst of passengers huddled together like herrings. "Gee! It is like riding on a New York subway train." And then some Japanese who had been to New York would rejoin: "Why, yes. But not worse than a Brooklyn Bridge Station crowd." This chance remark would lead to more conversation. Thus was created a feeling of fellowship and human sympathy between GIs and Japanese.

FEUDALISM IS SEEN BLOCKING PATH OF FREEDOM FOR WOMEN

Holding Liberty From People Is Like Trying To Keep Rubber Ball From Springing Back

I

To discuss women's problems which have come to the fore following the enfranchisement of Japanese women, a round-table conference was held under the sponsorship of the Kyodo News Agency. The function was participated in by Miss Fusae Ichikawa, noted leader of the women's suffrage movement, Mrs. Taiko Hirabayashi, liberal authoress, and Tetsu Katayama, member of the House of Representatives and lawyer.

Miss Ichikawa who hails from Aichi Prefecture became seriously interested in the women's labor issue while working for the Japan Labor League. To study women's labor problem she went to America in 1921 and stayed there for three years. In 1928, she attended the Women's Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu and upon returning to Japan started the women's suffrage movement.

Mrs. Hirabayashi, a native of Nagano Prefecture, traveled in Manchuria when young and upon returning to Japan started her career as a writer. With the publication of an article entitled "Charity Hospital" in the monthly Bungei Sensen (Literary Front) in 1927, she has become one of the popular authoresses in Japan.

Mr. Katayama upon graduating from Tokyo Imperial University started his career as a liberal lawyer. With the formation of the Social Masses Party in 1932, he became a member of its central executive committee. Already he has been elected three times to the House of Representatives.

Questions and answers at the conference follow:

Quest. Japanese women who comprise half of the nation's population hitherto have been ignored socially and politically. Now, however, it is natural that the questions relative to the emancipation of women, women's suffrage and other problems connected with Japanese women have assumed importance. In connection with woman suffrage, I hope that you will discuss women's status in society and give suggestions as to how their problem should be solved along democratic lines.

Hampered by Feudalism

Miss Ichikawa: The women's suffrage movement in the past never amounted to anything. The greatest obstacle which hampered its development was Japan's feudal system. It may be natural that Japanese men were against enfranchisement of women, but I have witnessed objection even among the women. In Japan there have been very few who supported the movement in public as did Mr. Katayama.

In America and Britain the women's suffrage movement became the center of heated discussions among men. It has been ignored in Japan because of the feudalistic influence. The success of the movement in Japan, therefore, must mean the destruction of her feudalism. The fact that Japanese women now have been granted that right will play an important role in reconstructing Japan on a democratic basis.

Japan's family system is one of the manifestations of feudalism, but now that women have been promised the right to participate in the general election, it will eventually collapse. As long as the family system exists, women cannot enjoy fully the newly-granted privileges. The question of democratizing Japan is being widely discussed these days, but the question of the family system has hardly been dealt with. I am inclined to feel that the people are deliberately avoiding to discuss the matter. Japanese women, therefore, must initiate its discussion.

Avoided Women's Problems

Katayama: The Seiyukai and Minseito parties were apt to regard those statesmen who dealt with women's problems as being soft-hearted. A friend of mine, Jiro Hoshijima, often said that to become a great statesman, one should devote himself to issues related to financial and foreign affairs. Those who handled such problems as women's suffrage and prohibition are apt to become minor statesmen. Such conception entertained by statesmen in general have been one of the causes which obstructed the growth of the women's suffrage movement.

Miss Ichikawa: Not only among statesmen, but also among the civilians, those who sided with the women were regarded as effiminates. Japanese men generally were wont to think that it would impair their dignity to deal earnestly with women's problems. Such discrimination of women must have been reflected in the House of Representatives.

Quest.: Women's suffrage has not been popularized in Japan. What was the cause of the this unpopularity?

Kitayama: The Socialists seem to be taking up the cause of women suffrage, abolition of licensed prostitution and the winning of political freedom, but such things rightfully should be handled by the Liberals.

Mrs. Hirabayashi: In my opinion the women intelligentsia leftist movement espoused the cause of Communism in their thoughts but basically it was a liberalistic opposition. So though it is a very complex mode of expression, it was not after all a liberalistic outburst of the Japanese women but an expression of the realization of liberalistic-inspired opposition.

Kitayama: That is opposition against feudalistic oppression. This may be in concurrence with what has just been said, but it is women's reaction against the family system. It corresponds to the time when tenants were suppressed by the landowners. In periods of capitalism the relation between landowner and tenants was a feudalistic agricultural slavery. The landowners were masters. They kept up the old system of extracting yearly tithes until finally the tenants revolted in the tenant wars. What is meant by realizing their opposition as mentioned by Mrs. Hirabayashi is really opposition against the feudalistic structure of farm villages. The same thing applies in the home.

Mrs. Hirabayashi: There are some women who have supported labor movements and such calling for improvement in treatment but actually they have had little interest in such causes. They themselves came from quite wealthy families and their interest solely has been in the contrast of their lives to those of the poorer people.

Miss Ichikawa: That may be o. Isn't that why such movements died down quite soon after they were born? If it had been grounded more firmly in the basic ideas of Communism they would have continued on but actually those that have survived can be counted on the fingers of one's hand.

Future Movements

Quest. Future women's movements must start bearing in mind what criticisms have been made against them hitherto but I should like to hear your story of future women's movements in general.

Mrs. Hirabayashi: I think that the women have been given wider privilege of expression with the acquirement of the right to vote. Women's problems will be tackled from now on. How this privilege to speak out has been extended will determine the solution of the problems. In my opinion women's problems in the future will be economic ones.

Miss Ichikawa: The first problem in my mind is to awaken the public to political consciousness and to foster this consciousness. Then the women must develop their inborn qualities and nature to be able to fully exercise their powers. Women are far behind the men in the standard of their knowledge so there is great need to bring them up to the same level.

Katayama: The matter of women's economic problems has been mentioned, but because of the special conditions found in Japan I wonder if the political, social and economic differences will not be removed at the same time. Furthermore unlike countries abroad, women's position in everything has been inferior to the men and the thought that man is predominant over woman has been ingrained into their minds so I have my doubts as to whether it will be solved purley by economic means.

Mrs. Hirabayashi: For the present it may be so, but I believe that shortly there will be a vast improvement through women's enfranchisement, for instance, as in the balance of educational organs and discriminating treatment through long habit within the homes.

Katayama: But it won't work out that way. Feudalistic ideas have been so long ingrained in Japan that for women and men to overcome this and go hand in hand on the same footing both socially and economically will take a long time.

Mrs. Hirabayashi: But the change will come very quickly with liberation. Take for instance the Meiji Restoration which may be termed a sort of liberation of the people. It is like trying to keep back a rubber ball from springing back when bounced.

Miss Ichikawa: It may be all right for the young people, but I think it will take a long time for married women.

Quest.: With political freedom, labor unions and cultural activities have become brisk. These may join hands with what general activities women may engage in but I believe there is great need for special women's organizations to be formed which will work especially for their enlightenment.

(To Be Concluded)

TIMES BOOK SHELF

'Shinto the Unconquered Enemy'

The New York Herald Tribune and the Christian Science Monitor recently reviewed a newly published book, "Shinto, the Unconquered Enemy" by Robert O. Ballou. Foster Rhea Dulles who reviewed the book in the Herald Tribune said in part:

"The Japanese militarists have been repudiated but not the philosophy which has been the basis of their power.

It is in the belief that under such circumstances Shinto is "the unconquered enemy" that Mr. Ballou undertakes to explain its origin and significance for American readers. His book is made up of two parts: a rather brief account of the history of Shinto and a comprehensive selection from Japanese texts. The latter admirably supplement the author's interesting and if they cannot wholly explain the Japanese mind they throw revealing light on the attitude of a people so submissively willing to obey the Emperor whether in war or peace.

Mr. Ballou's most important contribution is to draw a clear distinction between the three overlapping aspects of Shinto. "The popular form is a composite of folk beliefs and practices which still include tree worship, phallicism, worship of mountain and forest gods and the cult of Inari, the fox god. Sectarian Shinto he describes as a genuine religious force still containing many primitive and superstitious beliefs but with potential values of enlightenment.

State Shinto, however, is the dangerous element in Japanese life. In picking up bogus traditional ideas of the divinity of the Emperor and reshaping them as a means to enforce implicit obedience to Imperial rule, Mr. Ballou declares that the Japanese Government has done an amazingly thorough job of scrambling religion and political indoctrination. He describes State Shinto as "the most reactionary and most powerful doctrine of aggressive nationalism and conquest which has ever been forced upon any people."

Mr. Ballou believes however that there may be derived from pure Shinto an ideological force that will transform Japan into a peaceful and friendly nation.

An Admirable Book

Homer Metz, writing in the Christian Science Monitor, said in part: "This is by any standard an admirable and timely book. Quoting copiously from original Shinto texts and other ancient and modern documents, Mr. Ballou traces the growth of Shinto from its birth in early Japanese tribal days through its mergers with Confucianism and Buddhism and its brief contacts with Christianity up to its appearance as a motive power behind the drive for world conquest.

Without minimizing in any way the prodigious difficulties he (Ballou) says a successful campaign can be waged against the more outstanding evils of Shinto if we proceed with patience and caution and, above all, intelligence.

He suggests the following: take politics out of the doctrine and "enlist a panel of Western, Chinese and Japanese scholars" who should "search Japanese literature for authority to support the concepts of equality of man, peace and international cooperation."

And how long a period would such a program require? Mr. Ballou thinks we should see effective results in about a quarter of a century.

U.S. LABOR ISSUE

By CECIL BROWN

As things stand we are in for the biggest strike in American history. The steel workers of America, almost 700,000 of them, will walk off their jobs unless something is done between now and January 14. That "something to be done" is what remains to be found. If it is not found the effects can be severe for every American.

A drawn out steel strike could turn reconversion into reverse. It would keep new automobiles off the market, and refrigerators and hold up building construction. It could send the stock market down and send the suffering of workers up.

What would happen to the profits of the steel men is understood.

The steel corporation is pretty well covered by a tax rebate scheme until the end of this year so they won't have to worry.

Agreement Difficult

There are a lot of ways to prevent the strike. But the trouble is that not everyone agrees on the same method. At the moment they say that they will agree. The workers want an increase in wages. That is why they voted to strike, and that is the demand that the companies refuse to give on the ground that if they pay higher wages they'll have to be getting commission for the steel that they sell. And that commission the Office of Price Administration refuses to grant.

President Truman offered a way to settle strikes and because of that the President is being subjected to stronger attacks from organized labor than he got even from the Republicans. And organized labor has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic Party for 12 years.

President Truman suggested that a fact-finding board inquire into the causes of the dispute and find out what side is talking sense and then recommend what can be done about it. Those boards would have the right to open the goods on both sides. Organized Labor, the CIO, the AFL and the United Mine Workers will have no part in the fact-finding board.

That issue is now before Congress, but in Congress other more stringent measures are being debated. The announcement of the steel strike no doubt will speed up Congressional action.

ENORMOUS INVESTMENTS MADE BY JAPAN IN CHINA SINCE 1936

Increase of 66 Per Cent in 2 Years In Investments In North and Central China

The following is a translation of an article which appeared in a recent issue of the Toyo Keizai Shimpo.

I

Japanese investments in China (excluding Manchuria) in 1936, before the start of the China Affair, and in 1938, before the outbreak of the war in Europe, were as follows:

Table I

(In ¥1,000—Private Commercial Loans Included)

	End of 1936	Pct.	End of 1938	Pct.
Spinning	381,643	34	408,067	22
Banking	160,901	15	330,324	18
Import-Export	122,891	11	260,921	14
Mining	206,975	10	120,959	7
Manufacturing industries other than spinning	91,662	8	161,770	9
Shipping	89,448	8	94,965	5
Investment	36,247	3	160,323	9
Others	120,765	11	298,224	16
Total	1,110,532	100	1,835,553	100

The total investment at the end of 1936, as is shown above, stood at ¥1,110,000,000, of which ¥380,000,000 was in which spinning industry, taking first position, with $160,000,000 (15 per cent) in the banking business coming second.

The total investment at the end of 1938 was ¥1,835,000,000, showing an increase of 66 per cent (¥725,000,000) in two years. The largest increase was seen in investments in the banking business, amounting to ¥330,000,000, more than twice the figure of two years before, and accounting for 18 per cent of the total investment. The increase in investments in the spinning industry was only ¥17,000,000, the precentage declining to 22 per cent. Also noteworthy are the increase in investments in the import-export business from ¥120,000,000 in 1936 to ¥260,000,000 in 1938 and the rise in investments in the investment business from ¥36,000,000 to ¥160,000,000 at a bound. In other words, investments in the banking and investment businesses in two years rose by ¥293,000,000 or 40 per cent. This indicates clearly that the bulk of Japanese investments after the China Affair were made not so much in direct enterprises as in indirect enterprises, i.e. for increasing and developing local investment organs. Huge subsequent investments were all made in this latter direction.

North China Leads

Following is a classification by district of Japanese investments in China during the two years under review:

Table II

(In Million Yen—Loans Excluded)

	End of 1936	Pct.	End of 1938	Pct.
North China	433	43.5	1,025	60.0
Central China	533	53.8	634	37.1
South China	26	2.7	28	1.6
Mengchiang	1.4	0.1	22	2.3
Total	993.4	100.0	1,709	100.0

We find from this list that our investments in Central China at the end of 1936 were ¥533,000,000 or 53.8 per cent of the total, indicating that the bulk of our investments at the time were concentrated in the commercial areas around Shanghai. By the end of 1938, Japanese investments in North China had risen by ¥582,000,000 at a bound, showing that the bulk of Japanese interests shifted to North China. The establishment of the Federal Bank of China in February, 1938 spurred Japanese investments in North China.

Given below is a classification by enterprise of our investments in North and Central China:

Table III

(As of 1936—Private Commercial Loans Excluded)

Enterprise	North China (Percentage)	Central China (Percentage)
Mining	45	54
Finance	24	15
Commerce	15	'17
Transportation	6	10
Warehouse, real estate and civil engineering	5	2
Public utilities	1	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	0.5
Agriculture, marine and forestry industries	1	0.2

It is seen from this that, in 1936, both in North and Central China, the mining industry headed the list, with commercial and financial enterprises taking second and third positions, respectively, in North China and vice versa in Central China. Figures are lacking for 1938, but it is estimated that the proportions were substantially the same as in 1936.

A little more detailed classifications by enterprise follow:

Table IV

Investments in Spinning Industry as of June, 1938

(Compiled by the Japanese Spinning Association in China—In ¥1,000)

Land	32,212
Buildings	78,283
Machinery	153,241
Raw materials and finished goods.	72,129
Total	335,865

Machinery is seen to account for ¥150,000,000, nearly half the total investment of ¥335,000,000, while raw materails and finished products take only ¥70,000,000, showing that the increase in commodity prices was not heavy as yet.

Table V

Investments in Banking Business

(In ¥1,000)

	1936	1938
Direct investments	153,160	322,579
Sino-Japanese joint enterprises	6,375	6,375
Indirect investments	1,366	1,370
Total	160,901	330,324

Note: The direct investments include investments in special and ordinary banks as follows:

	1936	1938
Special banks	98,593	262,768
Ordinary banks:		
Branches in China	45,497	32,974
Head offices in China	9,070	26,837

Direct investments in the banking business are seen to make up the greater bulk and to have risen from ¥150,000,000 in 1936 to ¥320,000,000 in 1938, more than double. Incidentally, the heavy increase in investments in special banks in 1938 over 1936 reflects the advance of Japanese "national policy" companies.

Such was the situation of Japanese investments in China before the war. The figures for 1938, although they include a few investments in enterprises initiated after the start of the China Affair, represent, for the most part, legitimate interests, i.e., the advance of capital without the backing of armed force.

(To be continued)

Japan's Social System

The Baltimore Sun declares that General MacArthur took a vital and logical step in breaking down the old Japanese social system when he ordered the abolishment of absentee land ownership.

The editorial goes on to say that Japan is unique among nations with having developed industry and trade along all modern lines and at the same time retaining old feudal thinking. By keeping the farmers poor, the ruling class was assured of the flow of cheap labor from impoverished farms to the factories.

At the head of the feudal system sits the Emperor. He was also linked with the industrial trade system. Much of his funds went into new enterprises. Here then was the Emperor at the top and ruling families owning the land and directing trade and industry. At the bottom level were the workers who were held down through poverty.

Re-education of Japan

By William Winter

Most American people take the view that if the Japanese government is to adequately and properly undertake to speak for its people it must be a popular democracy. The people of Japan have been propagandized for so many years and cut off from access to accurate information about the outside world for so many years it is not probable that the average Japanese knows enough to get along with the rest of the world.

People in America believe that the Japanese people must be re-educated first, must learn Democracy and self-government, and at the same time embrace a new moral code, a new code of ethics. Then they may be able to enter the family of world nations.

Soviet Elections

Increasing space has been devoted to the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR this coming February as election day draws closer. In an editorial comment on the subject, Pravda notes that the election campaign is already well under way. The central election committee has already issued instructions for the appointment of regional committees in the various republics.

At the present time, the election committees are being formed, Pravda points out, and the people are choosing their best representatives.

Works of Art Being Mored

Four thousand one hundred and thirty pictures and other articles of Japanese classical fine arts which were moved to Shiga Prefecture from Nijo Castle, Kyoto, to avoid destruction in air raids, are now being brought back. Transfer of those articles from the castle is reported to have taken half a year and their removal back will not be completed till the end of May, next year, even with the employment of an aggregate total of 3,000 workers.